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AUTHOR Garrahy, Dennis J.
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ABSTRACT

One of a series of social studies units designed to develop the reading and writing skills of low achievers, this student activity book focuses on the theme of revolution. The unit can be used for high school classes, individual study in alternative and continuing high schools, and adult education classes. Following an introduction, material is divided into separate sections on the French Revolution, terrorism, military coups d'etat, intellectual and social revolutions, and present-day examples of revolutions. Topics covered within these sections include the reign of the Ayatollah Khomeini, draft dodgers, the hippies, and the war in Vietnam. Each section consists of a reading which combines social studies information with the development of vocabulary and aural discrimination skills. The appendix contains an additional reading on the Ayatollah Khomeini. (LP)

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REVOLUTION

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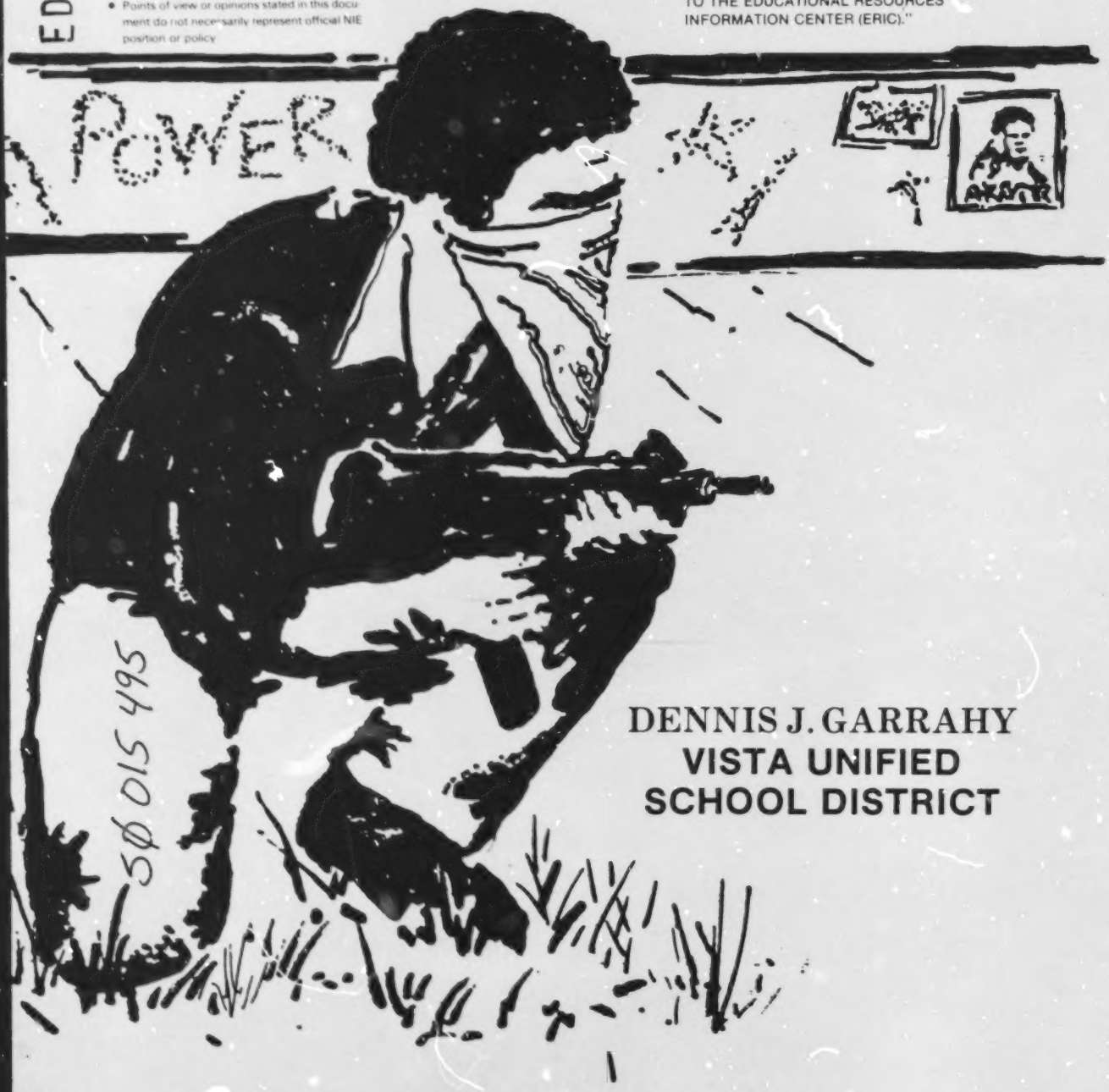

SØ 015 495

DENNIS J. GARRAHY
VISTA UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. would - ould
   2. yes - y

B. Vocabulary

1. define	6. regime
2. revolution	7. restored
3. ingredients	8. dictator
4. toppled	9. poverty
5. moderates	10. inevitably

It has been said that we live in a truly revolutionary age. In fact, all one has to do is open the newspaper and he or she can read about a revolution of one sort or another. The word revolution is so widely and frequently used now that it has lost much of its meaning.

In this unit, we will study some of the great revolutions in past and present history. Our first task should be to define the word revolution itself. The word revolution first entered the English language as a political term around 1600 and it meant "the restoration of the old order." Today the word revolution means "changing the social, economic, and political situation in a country." Yet, often times what we read as a revolution is only part of the whole process, such as the social revolution of the young people in the 1960's. We will explore examples of political, social and intellectual revolution and also view some classic cases of total revolution.

In his book, The Anatomy of Revolution, Crane Brinton of Harvard University, shows us the ingredients of a classic revolution. He sees five stages in a revolution. The first stage is one of good feeling and relief after the old government has been toppled. Both the leaders and the people are very optimistic. It is a time of good feelings and high expectations.

This first stage is followed by a second stage where there is a split between the leaders of the revolution. There is usually the formation of two groups, the moderates and the radicals. They each have their own goals and ways of accomplishing them. It is not long before these two groups are fighting against each other and now this begins the third stage, which is one of terror.

During this third stage, the regime in power tries to accomplish revolutionary goals regardless of the cost in lives. The fourth stage sets in when the people have had enough bloodshed and killing and a moderate leader is restored to power.

At this point, the country is usually in a stage of recovery, like a sick person getting over a serious illness. But ahead lies the possibility of moving to a fifth stage: the coming of a dictator who is still fired by some revolutionary zeal. It is here where the revolution can come full circle and could end up with a new dictator.

It should also be pointed out that most of the time there are pre-revolutionary conditions present within a country before there is a total revolution. Some of these conditions include economic poverty, unequal distribution of land and corrupt, unfair leadership. One or all of these conditions will inevitably be present in a country experiencing revolution.

CLASSIC REVOLUTIONS

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. clean - ean
   2. right - ight
   3. boat - oat

B. Vocabulary

1. unrest	9. bankrupt	17. positive
2. majority	10. represented	
3. absolute	11. uproar	
4. discontent	12. slogan	
5. bribes	13. accused	
6. treasury	14. guillotine	
7. burden	15. debtor	
8. composed	16. euphoria	

There are a few classic revolutions with all the ingredients that we have just mentioned. The Russian Revolution which you studied in the ISMS unit, had all the telltale conditions. Russia was weak from poverty and economic unrest. The majority of the people, the peasants, were treated very unfairly by the ruling family.

Once the revolution happened, Russia faced the classic problem of rebuilding a new government. There was, as you may remember, a power struggle between the leaders and eventually a civil war in Russia. Russia did not recover from the revolution for nearly five years.

The French Revolution is another perfect example of a total revolution. From 1400 to 1700 many changes were taking place in France. After several civil wars, France was united under a king. The king soon held absolute power,

The French people once had a say in their government through a body called the Estates General, but it had not met for years.

By the 1700's, the king had the power of a dictator. He made all the decisions. He could tell the French people what to read and what to say. Anyone whom the king felt was his enemy could be arrested and sentenced to death. Needless to say, this situation brought discontent in much of France.

In addition, the French government, at the time, was very dishonest. Most of the king's advisors took bribes and stole money from the treasury. The burden of the taxes was placed on the lower classes because the peasants paid all the taxes, while the wealthy people paid next to nothing. The peasants knew that they were being "ripped off," but what could they do? The king refused to make any changes.

Some people thought the Estates General should meet in order to try to discuss these matters with the king. The Estates General had been very respected in France. It had been given this name because the people of France were thought of as being divided into three groups or estates. The first estate was composed of church officials. The second estate was made up of nobles. The third estate consisted of middle class, city workers, and peasants. As you can see, the third estate represented most of the people of France.

As the 1700's rolled on, France became a torn and confused nation. In one corner, there were the churchmen, nobles, and the king. In the other corner were the middle class and peasants. They were hoping for a more democratic way of life. They were looking for more freedom and liberty.

The situation in France continued to worsen. In 1774 a new king named Louis XVI came to the throne. He found the treasury nearly bankrupt. The king and his advisors had drained all the money from France with their careless spending.

King Louis XVI asked his finance minister, Turgot, what to do. When Turgot suggested cutting back on the fancy clothes and huge parties and royal gifts, the king fired him. Louis XVI should have listened to his finance minister. By 1788, France was bankrupt. In a last ditch effort, the king called a meeting of the Estates General. It had not met for 200 years. The people of France were very excited about this meeting.

As you recall, the Estates General was divided into three estates or groups. The first and second estates were made up of the nobles and churchmen. They represented about 4% of the population and had 2 votes. The third estate, on the other hand, represented 96% of the people but only had one vote. It was apparent that the voice of the people would not be heard.

The third estate now argued that a National Assembly be formed where each of the 1,200 representatives in the Estates General have a single vote. The king refused. As a result, members of the third estate met at a nearby tennis court and pledged not to go home until the king recognized them as the National Assembly. This event is known as the Tennis Court Oath. For once, the people of France were standing up to the king. He gave in and he agreed to a plan for a national assembly but then he changed his mind. The people of France were in an uproar.

On July 14, 1789, a large crowd of French people stormed the Bastille, a prison in Paris. This prison held political prisoners. A few of the prisoners were released by the crowd. The king now knew his country was on the edge of revolution because of the storming of the Bastille. The French celebrate July 14th as Independence Day just as Americans recognize July 4th.

The king now agreed to accept the National Assembly and it met from 1789 to 1791. Changes were made. Taxes were reduced and changes were made in the government to help stop corruption. The power of Louis XVI was also limited.

By 1792, other countries in Europe had seen what happened in France and the leaders of these countries feared that their own people would try to capture power. As a result, Austria and Prussia sent their trained armies to France to help Louis the XVI. Seeing a real threat to their movement, the leaders of the revolution removed the king and elected a new parliament called the National Convention. It declared France to be a republic and it created the slogan "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The French people were now ready to rally behind their cause and fight.

After this, the French army was able to defeat the Austrians and Prussians. The king and queen of France were beheaded. A special group of leaders in the republic set up a Committee of Public Safety. It was supposed to find and destroy any enemies of the revolution.

As is the case with other revolutions, more and more people came to be suspected of trying to overthrow the revolution leaders. They were arrested and accused of trying to overthrow the republic. The leaders of the revolution had become paranoid.

A reign of terror followed in France. Thousands of people, mostly nobles, were put to death. The French instrument of death, the guillotine, was busy night and day. It is said that the gutters of Paris ran red with blood.

A man named Robespierre became virtual dictator. This period of time, called the "reign of terror", destroyed the nobles and it also hurt the spirit of democracy in the French Revolution. It was not long before the leaders of the revolution were accusing each other of treason. Eventually Robespierre himself went to the guillotine. The leadership of the republic now centered around a committee called the Directory.

You may already know that in a few years a man came along and took complete control of France; his name was Napoleon. This was the final stage of revolution. A new dictator had established his power.

What did the French Revolution actually accomplish? Actually six things were changed. Firstly, the spirit of the revolution brought a greater feeling of democracy to France and its people. Secondly, slavery was ended in the French colonies. Thirdly, a national system of education was organized. Fourthly, debtor prisons were abolished. Fifthly, land was taken from the wealthy landowners and spread out among the poor people. Finally, a French Republic was set up, a big improvement over the absolute powers of the king.

One can see that the French Revolution is an excellent example of total revolution. Before the revolution there was widespread poverty and discontent. The peasants and middle class who represented 96% of the French people had no say in the government. Once the revolution did occur, there was a brief period of euphoria; but as in many other revolutions, there was not sufficient planning for the new government. A period of chaos followed known as the Reign of Terror. The French Revolution did have some positive effects as most revolutions do, and eventually France settled down to business as usual.

TERRORISM — A RADICAL APPROACH TO REVOLUTION

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. rain - ain
   2. took - ook

B. Vocabulary

1. terrorism	7. skyjacking
2. buckle	8. security
3. framework	9. pattern
4. butchered	10. massacred
5. seized	11. sharpshooters
6. tactic	12. fantasize

As we have seen, there are many kinds of revolutions and many causes behind them. During the last few years, terrorism has become a means by which a group of people point out something they want to change in society, government or economics.

What is terrorism? Terrorism is "the tactics of fear." Through violence, murder and force the believers in terrorism attempt to create change; strike bloodily, they reason that if their group strikes bloodily that the established state will buckle sooner or later under the pressure of public terror. Terrorists are radicals. A radical is someone who does not work within the accepted framework of a government to get change. Radicals usually feel that "the system is corrput" and that it will not work anyway.

In the last ten years terrorists have blown up airliners in Jordan, murdered businessmen in Germany, destroyed an airport in Japan, butchered innocent children in an Israeli school, kidnapped hostages in Washington D.C. and the list goes on. Do you remember reading or hearing about the Olympics in Munich, Germany where some Israeli atheletes were seized and killed by an Arab terrorist group?

Another favorite tactic of the terrorist is skyjacking. However, this is becoming much more difficult now that airport security is tightening up.

What kind of person becomes a terrorist? Psychologists cannot pin down a perfect pattern but terrorists seem to be someone who was once sensitive, but who now has become outraged at a situation in their country like poverty and injustice. They seem to have lost their patience with the slow process of democratic change and they have looked for a "short-cut" solution. These radical terrorists seem to be found in all parts of the world.

For example, violence in Northern Ireland has grabbed world headlines recently. The outlawed Irish Republican army murdered Earl Mountbatten, Britain's most famous soldier, and the I.R.A. also massacred eighteen British soldiers. Through brutality and violence, the I.R.A. hopes to force the British out of Northern Ireland. Recently, the I.R.A. has also experimented with more peaceful forms of expression, such as the hunger strike to try to get the British to leave.

Another cruel example of the terrorists at work can be found in Italy. Just a short time ago, Italy's radical group, the "Red Brigades" kidnapped the country's best known political leader, Aldo Moro. The terrorists proved to the Italian government that they had Moro by cutting off his ear and sending it to them in an envelope.

However, the Italian government would not give in to the demands of the Red Brigades. As a result, the terrorists shot Moro and dumped his body into an abondoned car's trunk.

Hostage taking and kidnapping are not proving as profitable as in the past. Some countries, such as Italy and Israel, have made it clear that they won't surrender to terrorist blackmail.

Nevertheless, terrorists are coming up with new ways to spread their violence. In Northern Ireland, for example, a new, small professional underground force has been established. The larger units of the I.R.A. guerrillas are gone. These small groups, called cells, are much more difficult for the British undercover agents to infiltrate. Money for these cells comes from kidnappings and from bank robberies. Sometimes Iriah-Americans have made contributions to these cells as well.

But countries of the world are not throwing up their hands in despair. Special anti-terrorist squads have been formed. The teams are made up of many types of people, from psychiatrists to sharpshooters. The psychiatrists will try to talk terrorists out of their madness, or they bargain for the release of hostages. Sharpshooters are trained to kill terrorists with a single shot without harming a hostage. In the United States, there are two special U.S. Ranger units who are trained for anti-terrorist actions.

It is very unlikely that terrorists will cause any real, lasting revolutions. Most of them fantasize that their "short-cut" methods will have a big effect on their society. In reality, they will only accomplish bloodshed and violence which will lead nowhere.

THE MILITARY COUP d' ETAT

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. walk - alk

B. Vocabulary
   1. jealous
   2. martial law
   3. unstable
   4. allegedly

One of the leading forms of revolution in the modern world is the military takeover. Military leaders have recently taken over governments in Latin America, Central America, Africa and the Middle East. The plot for most of these military takeovers seems always to be the same: the country involved is usually in economic trouble.

In these countries, there are many people that are poor and out of work. It is also likely that there is a strong-man ruler who seems to ignore all the wants of his people. The strong leader always seems to have a loyal army whose job it is to put down any troublemakers.

What usually happens is that one of the so-called "loyal" officers becomes jealous because of his having lost power, for example, and he plots with other soldiers to overthrow the dictator and become the leader himself.

The new ruler then declares martial law for his country. He always promises that he will return the power to the civilians (non-military) as soon as possible. This promise is rarely fulfilled.

Rather, what happens most of the time is a "counter coup d' etat." Another military officer will assassinate the new ruler and claim power himself. As you can imagine, most of these military takeovers are very unstable and cannot be considered a revolution in the true sense of the word. The only real change that normally occurs is that of the leadership of the country is changed. These military takeovers are not revolutions. They are rebellions.

A good example of a recent military coup is that of the Central American country, El Salvador. General Carlos Humberto Romero came to power in 1977. His election then was widely criticized as being rigged. Two years later, observers noted that he had only the support of 5 percent of the people. In the first six months of 1977, 406 citizens were allegedly assassinated for political reasons by government agents. Hundreds of other Salvadorians have "disappeared" after arrests and they are presumed to be dead.

In El Salvador, three major groups, with a total membership of approximately 50,000 have called for the overthrow of Romero. They also want to end the military rule which has governed El Salvador for the last 47 years. On October 15, 1979, a group of moderate military leaders took over El Salvador. They have promised a return to civilian control, but the likelihood of this happening is very far away.

It would appear that El Salvador is just going to substitute one military ruler for another. For the present time, the new leaders are going to have to deal with the people's demand's for higher salaries, the right of peasant workers to organize into labor unions, and the removal of ORDEN, a government paid network of several thousand members throughout the country who turn in the names of "subversives" to security forces.

UNIT 4

INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. farm - arm
   2. third - ird
   3. hangs - angs

B. Vocabulary

1. formulated	13. automation	25. alienation
2. celestial	14. inadequacy	
3. institutions	15. disillusionment	
4. influence	16. detachment	
5. generation	17. parallel	
6. essential	18. irrelevance	
7. transplanted	19. convenience	
8. accuracy	20. draftee	
9. aspect	21. guerilla warfare	
10. mores	22. response	
11. dehumanization	23. awareness	
12. withering	24. value	

Another kind of revolution that occurs but does not result in bloodshed is called an *intellectual revolution*. This kind of revolution is a revolution of ideas. The classic example of an intellectual revolution would be what is called "The Enlightenment Period" of the eighteenth century. Some of the things that happened during that period changed the ways men in Europe had thought for hundreds of years.

One of the key figures in "The Enlightenment" was Sir Issac Newton (1642-1724). He formulated the laws of motion, including celestial mechanics which relates to the motion of heavenly bodies.

Through his work, the intellectual circles of the time became convinced that the most difficult problems of science and life could be solved by the powers of the mind. During this period it became fashionable to question all institutions: the government, the church, and social customs.

Two other persons who were important during the Enlightenment were the French writers Voltarire and Rosseau. Both of these men attacked the old social customs and the "accepted way" of doing things.

So how did people, like the ones mentioned above, help the start of an "idea" revolution? What they did was they influenced the way people thought. Up to this time, people had placed most of their trust in the teachings of the church and the age old beliefs that had been passed down from generation to generation. After this period, man began to trust his own reasonings more and more.

This age of reason led to many new scientific developments, which in turn led to the age of machines. The machine age signals the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, an event which totally changed the lives of the people of Europe.

Are there any more recent intellectual revolutions that we can examine? Many scholars feel the 1960's have brought about an intellectual revolution in the United States. What were some of the revolutionary changes that were introduced in the 1960's?

One of the first things that comes to mind is the widespread use of computers. What effect have computers had on American lives? How did they change our lives?

In a few short years, the computer has become essential to our society. It has encouraged man to depend even more on science and machines for his welfare. On the other hand, the age of computers has also brought about a sense of depression in many people. We will discuss this aspect later.

Other revolutionary ideas have occurred in the field of medicine. For example, scientists now are experimenting with the possibility of test tube babies. Imagine the idea of ordering a baby. Perhaps if you wished, you could determine the sex, height, weight, intelligence, color, and any other factors for a child in which you are interested.

Medical science is also experimenting with the idea of increasing the life span of man. It already has developed machines that keep man alive. Medical experts have also successfully transplanted nearly every organ of the body. How would our world change if man could live to 150 years of age?

Another interesting and revolutionary idea of the 1960's was that of cloning. Can science make a duplicate of a person and run it on a computerized basis? What are some other new ideas that are on the horizon?

Many of the new ideas that have come about during the last twenty years are fascinating to think about. Probably, the possibility for changes in our future are limitless.

It is hard to say with any accuracy what the United States will be like twenty years from now because of the potential of these new ideas. There are some observers who claim the "future shock" we are going to face in the coming years will indeed be very difficult and frightening.

As we have already read, it is possible for one part or aspect of a country to go through a revolution. An example of this point could be a social revolution. During a social revolution, the beliefs, values and mores of a society go through a big change.

A good illustration of social revolution can be seen during the 1960's in the United States. At this time many youths "dropped out" of traditional society and formed their own counter-culture. Their movement had a tremendous effect on all of society and did much to change the way the average American thought and felt.

How and why did the social revolution of the 1960's come about? The February 6, 1968 issue of LOOK Magazine offered the following clue. It stated, "Whatever this current uptightness reflects...the dehumanization of man's society, the withering of old beliefs, automation, the bomb, Vietnam...chocking on smog, or all of it combined, the sympton is a widespread, growing sense of inadequacy. And for young people, the upshot is a near frantic search for individual meaning."

What led to this feeling of confusion, disillusionment and often great loneliness among the youth of our country? Many observers today narrow it down to three causes. The first one was a feeling of alienation. The second was the youth's attitude toward education. And the third reason was the war in Vietnam.

What is alienation? Alienation is a feeling of detachment from society. The main sympton in an individual is a sense of detachment from the values of his society, his family, and even his own previous feelings.

Many people dismiss the alienation felt by youngsters as a sign of youthful rebellion. Regardless, a gap seems to have been opened between the generations which is not based so much on age, but instead, on a rejection by the youths of the values by which their parents have lived.

Some of those persons who were most alienated from society became called hippies. The hippies' way of life offered an alternative for young people who were dissatisfied. These hippies formed sort of a parallel culture that was open to those who have dropped out or turned away from the established patterns of our society.

The hippies with their long hair, beards and unusual clothing challenged the codes of accepted behavior in the United States. As a group of people, they claimed to promote attitudes of peace, love, gentleness, and togetherness. They also believed in the right of the individual to do whatever pleased him most - "to do his own thing."

It is interesting to note that a survey taken among 15,000 of the hippies in Haight Ashbury, which was a hangout in San Francisco, showed that 90 percent of the persons survived had come from middle or upper middle class homes. To these alienated people, living to the fullest extent at the present moment was most important. For them, the future seemed to be something that never arrives.

Another cause of the social revolution of the 1960's was the educational process. Many students said that our educational system was not relevant to current social problems. Youths revolted against the "bigness" (in the larger size schools) which reduces the individual student to a computerized number.

College students revolted against the university which was willing to take their parents' money but gave them graduate assistants as teachers instead of real professors. Students also protested against what seemed to them to be the irrelevance of education. They claimed that the education they were receiving was for the convenience or benefits of teachers and the business community. At this time, the students did not respect the standards of either of these two groups.

The last major cause of frustration and revolt among the young was the war in Vietnam. The Vietnam conflict was the longest war in the history of the United States. It actually started in the early 1950's and did not end for the United States until April, 1975.

The war really did not capture the public (or media) eye until the 1960's. By 1968, the United States had 500,000 troops in Vietnam. Many of these troops were unwilling, young draftees who felt that the war in Vietnam was a useless cause. The official government position on our involvement in Vietnam was that it wished to stop the spread of communism to South Vietnam.

However, as time wore on, many people began to feel that we were fighting for a losing cause. We were not able to carry out a full scale war because war never was declared by Congress.

As a result, we fought a limited war against the Vietnamese communists who used guerilla warfare and it seemed to many Americans that we were making very little progress. Young people were being drafted into a conflict thousands of miles away which they did not understand. They questioned the idea of doing what ever the government asked or told them to do.

Consequently, there were scores of "draft dodgers" who fled the country. These young persons also questioned the motives of the politicians in Washington D.C. They developed a basic distrust of anything having do do with politics.

So how did the social revolution of the youth of the 1960's affect society in general? And what are these "turned off" youths doing today as adults?

In response to the first question, one could say that society became more concerned about the individual and his or her feelings. An awareness developed among the general population that it is people, not machines, that are important.

Many adults examined lifestyles and decided to spend more time pleasing themselves through vacations and recreation. People re-examined their striving for new cars, homes and other material things. Basic ideas or view points of what was really important to people in their lives changed.

Most of the "dropped out" generation have returned to society as normal, active adults. Many of the leaders of the youth revolt in the 1960's even find themselves in political and business positions.

However, it should be made clear that most of these people have incorporated the new value systems that they helped to form in the 1960's, into their current lifestyles.

PRESENT DAY EXAMPLES OF REVOLUTION

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. snow - ow

B. Vocabulary
   1. frustrated
   2. modernize
   3. intact
   4. dissenters
   5. tradition
   6. century
   7. monarchy
   8. architecture
   9. foreign
   10. observance
   11. task
   12. spirit
   13. vowed

What about our present day situation? Are there any modern-day examples of total revolutions that we can examine? The answer is "yes." Iran is now in the process of experiencing a total revolution and it seems to be going through all the classic stages of revolution.

Iran, as a country today, seems to have alot of wealth. However, the majority of people are poor. Most of Iran's income comes from oil. It is currently earning $24 billion a year from oil. But very little of this money has ever managed to reach the average person. The per capita income in Iran is $1900 per year. People of Iran have been frustrated because they see and hear about all their wealth, but they do not seem to share it.

Who then has received the oil money in Iran? Most Iranians will tell you it went to the shah. The shah was the leader of Iran. His name was Muhammed Reza Pahlavi. He maintained power since the 1950's until he was overthrown in 1979. The shah claimed that he had been spending the oil money to modernize and westernize Iran.

The shah's government spent hundreds of billions of dollars on highways, factories, nuclear power plants, oil refineries, housing projects, jet liners, supersonic fighter planes and tanks. At one time, there were more than 100,000 western advisors in Iran.

To keep his power intact, the shah had a very loyal army and a deadly secret police called the Savak. His army had the best training and most modern equipment. His military officers gave him undying support. They supported every move and proclamation of the shah.

The Savak, or secret police, dealt with those people in Iran who opposed the rule of the shah. The Savak dealt very harshly with dissenters. One of the Savak confessed that people opposed to the shah were not always shot. He said, "Often we would torture them to death." "Because I wanted to do a better job, I hung him upside down and continued to beat him." In another situation he said, "We had only one submachine gun among us, so we took turns shooting them."

It was true that dissident, anti-shah students, upon returning to Iran after studying abroad, were quickly separated from their parents and society. His secret police, patterned after the Nazi Gestapo, was indeed a hidden instrument of control.

It is important to remember when we talk about Iran that 96 percent of the population are members of the Islamic religion. The roots of their Islamic political tradition goes back to the Abbasid Empire that flourished around the 8th century.

The Abbasids turned their backs on the West. They developed their own laws, art, and architecture. They rejected foreign influence, and foreign culture.

The role of religion under the Abbasids was very important. The observance of religious laws was the very purpose of society. As you may imagine, under the rule of the shah the Iranian people saw many of their symbols and values thrown out in favor of westernization.

The combination of the conditions formed in the country and the resentment of the people against the shah and western influence came to a head in January 1979. It started out as a relatively minor event. There was an uprising in Tehran, the capital of Iran, and the shah's troops were sent in to put it down. But this task was not as easy as it looked at first to the well-trained troopers of the shah.

The crowd seemed to multiply before their eyes. It was not long before the army and police were taking cover or before they were fleeing for their lives. Many of them gave up their weapons and joined in with revolutionaires.

At the beginning of 1979, the rest of the world picked up the beginning of the revolution in Iran and watched this small but rich country. It was not long before executions began. The high ranking army officers and policemen who were captured were executed. Cries for "death to the shah" could be heard from the streets. The shah eventually fled Iran in a carefully plotted escape.

Who has become the new revolutionary leader or Iran? His name is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He had first attacked Iran's leadership 16 years earlier and this led to his arrest and later exile from Iran.

However, Khomeini returned to lead the revolution and he hoped to return Iran to what he felt was the true spirit of Islam. He has vowed to rid every evidence of western culture in Iran. His goal has been to set up an Islamic republic.

How have the people of Iran reacted to Khomeini? The majority of the people worship him as their savior. They felt that the shah was favoring the West too much.

In addition, it is very dangerous to be opposed to Khomeini since he has a "revolutionary guard" which seeks out the enemies of Khomeini and kills them. For this reason, some observers have stated that Iran just traded one dictator for another.

A few months after the revolution in Iran, the first stage of joy and celebration over the crushing of the shah, broke down into a second stage battle between Khomeini and the Fedayeen.

The Fedayeen are a radical group who believe that Khomeini has not gone far enough in his reforms. There have been open protests against the shah by this group.

We now see the third stage of revolution in Iran where mass killings are taking place. Khomeini and his followers are becoming very suspicious of everyone. As a result, the papers are full of accounts of executions that are taking place in Iran. It has been reported that girls and boys as young as 10 years of age have been armed with automatic weapons.

Recently the United States got deeply involved in Iran's revolution when the student followers of Khomeini over-ran the United States Embassy and took one personnel hostage. Most observers agree that this was a move to unify Iranians by causing them to fear a United States invasion to free the hostages. As long as they had to prepare to defend Iran, they had to work together. After the hostages were released, the war with next door neighbor, Iraq, accomplished the same purpose: keep the people unified, as a team.

At the present time, Iran is still in the third stage of terror and violence. It is very possible that a more moderate religious leader may come along and bring Iran into the fourth stage of revolution. It is also very possible that Iran will indeed end up in the fifth stage eventually where they will have another full-fledged dictator.

It is important to note that the revolution in Iran, like the one in France in 1789, will change the social, economic, and political structure of Iran. Politically, the monarchy has been destroyed and an entirely new government set up. Economically, the billions of dollars spent by the shah on westernization, will not go to the cultural development of Iran.

Socially, the Iranian society is going to march backward in time and pick up the values of Islam that were lost under the shah. Religion will now be the most important thing in the peoples' lives. For instance, women will be told to wear the veil again and divorce will not be permitted. Iranian society will be facing some major changes.

One can see that there are various kinds of revolutions. However, revolution, in the true meaning of the word, means total change in the social, economic and political conditions of a society.

The classic example of a total revolution was the French Revolution. The other revolutions that we examined only changed parts of a society.

For example, the intellectual revolution of the Enlightenment period dealt mainly with the changing of long held ideas while the political revolution in America changed only the political leadership in that country.

The military revolutions that we discussed usually just affected leadership roles and did little to change the social or economic life of the country. The social revolution of the 1960's in the United States altered the basic social values of our society.

There is one form of revolution that we have not discussed which affects our lives every day. Can you figure out what it may be? It is the technological revolution. Look around you. Think how much things have changed just during the short time you have been on this planet. The computer has really changed our lives.

Wrist watches lost their hands and underwent a face lift as light-emitting diodes flashed a new numerology. Digital microwave ovens, digital garage door openers, digital washing machines made daily life easier for some people, but they also made us more dependent on intricate machines.

We will study the technological revolution in more detail in another theme presentation.

In conclusion, one can safely predict that changes - drastic at times - and revolutions of all varieties will continue to mark the societies of the world. It can only be hoped that man can continue to adjust as he has in the past, to the changes of his uncertain future.

APPENDIX READINGS

AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI

A. Sounds Introduced
   1. mow - ow

B. Vocabulary

1.	partial	14.	attitude
2.	versions	15.	murmurs
3.	dominated	16.	mystic
4.	withdrew	17.	limelight
5.	participated	18.	arrogant
6.	descendant	19.	stern
7.	philosophy	20.	shrewd
8.	ethics	21.	harshest
9.	martyrs	22.	capacity
10.	tragedies	23.	bootlegged
11.	fierce	24.	scarce
12.	vengeance	25.	unique
13.	abandoning	26.	anarchy

It is impossible to have a real revolution without a leader. We have already mentioned some leaders of classic revolutions like Karl Marx, Lenin and Napoleon. What about our own times? Do we have a revolutionary leader today? The answer to this question is yes. The revolutionary leader's name is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran.

Rarely has the world been so severly shaken by so unlikely a leader as Iran's Khomeini. In fact, no one has shaken up the entire world so much since the days of Adolph Hitler and World War II. What kind of man is the Ayatollah, what are his views and how is he trying to change Iran? We will try to answer these questions in this unit.

It is very difficult to find personal information about Khomeini. By personal information I mean things like where he was born, what kind of childhood he had, where he went to school and what his parents were like. However, we can begin to paint a partial portrait of Khomeini.

He was born 180 miles south of Tehran in the town of Khomeini. He later assumed the name of his birthplace. The versions of his birthdates vary. One account claims he was born in October, 1902. Another story has his birthday being in April, 1900. Khomeini claims he is 79 years old.

As a young boy, religion dominated his life. His father was the town's leading clergyman. His mother taught the Shiite religion (a branch of Islam) in a local school. At an early age, Khomeini withdrew from his family and friends and never participated in any of the family's social gatherings.

When he was thirteen years old, he was wearing a black turban. The turban meant he was advanced in religious studies and it also signified that he was a descendant of the Prophet Muhammed. Khomeini continued to study and by the age of 27 he was teaching philosophy and ethics at one of the leading centers of Islamic studies.

Accodring to Khomeini, both his father and his own son Mustafa were martyrs of the struggle against the Pahlavi dynasty (the shah's family). His father was shot dead in 1901. Khomeini claims it was ordered by the shah's father, Reza Shah. Mustafa, Khomeini's oldest son, died mysteriously at the age of 49 in 1978. It was believed that the shah's secret police, the Savak, was responsible.

These tragedies created a fierce hatred in Khomeini for the shah. Khomeini openly admits his desire for vengeance. For forty years, his message was not changed; "the shah and his family are corrupt and dominated by foreigners and must be replaced by an Islamic system." Khomeini created enough problems for the shah so that he was exiled to Turkey in 1964. Most people in Iran thought this was the last they would hear of Khomeini.

How then was this relatively simple and unknown person able to overthrow the shah and assume control of Iran? As you have already read, Iran, in the year 1977, was ripe for revolution. The general feeling was that the shah was taking advantage of the people. He was thought to be spending the money of Iran on fancy Western machines and technology.

Most people felt that the shah really didn't care about them and they felt that he was also abandoning their Islamic religion. The shah had been in trouble with many of his people for several years and he had exiled Khomeini because he felt Khomeini was a threat to Iran. Consequently, Khomeini happened to be in the right place at the right time. When the shah began to tumble from power, Khomeini returned to Iran from exile.

He became the immediate hero of the people. Everyone rallied around him. He represented the anti-western attitude that was so popular in the late 70's; he was also a religious leader of the Shia sect. As a result, Khomeini was soon destined to become the religious and political head of the country of Iran.

What is Khomeini like now that he is the revolutionary hero of a country? He is a bearded, soft-spoken man; you must listen very carefully if you are to hear his soft murmurs. The Ayatollah (which translates as "teacher") is an Islamic mystic who thinks that God tells him directly how to apply the principles of the Koran to life and politics.

He has not been in the limelight for very long. Many observers say that his new popularity is going to his head. Cassette tapes of his speeches were spread throughout Iran. He seems to become more arrogant and power hungry.

It has also been suggested that Khomeini is very much like the shah as a leader. Neither man seems to be particularly intelligent but each is shrewd and cunning. Each is determined to impose his views on the Iranian people.

We have all seen the stern look of Khomeini in pictures and on television. Does this man have any feelings? His family and close friends say he does. They claim that he laughs, cries, and even cracks jokes with students and his family.

In public though, Khomeini will not allow himself to display any joy, rage, sorrow, or any other emotion. His harshest words are spoken in a soft voice that sounds like a whisper.

What kind of changes does Khomeini have in mind for Iran? We have alrady read that he wants to bring back the days of the 7th and 8th century. He has cracked down on foreign ways of life such as television. Now television only carries his speeches and demonstrations. Additionally, every night an episode directed at Iranian youths which explains how to operate automatic rifles and machine guns is shown on T.V.

His vision of females is that they should be "good mothers and then go to heaven." Upper class women, in particular, feel that their career hopes will be hurt by the revolution.

The economy of Iran has been hurt also by Khomeini's attempt to rid Iran of foreign influence. Few factories are operating anywhere near capacity. The construction industry has come to a complete halt. In addition, many household products and foods are almost impossible to get.

As a result, a flourishing black market has started. For example, since alcohol is forbidden, Scotch bootlegged from Iraq sells for $60 to $90 a bottle and moonshine vodka from $15 to $30. The government has also banned the importing of new cars and spare parts for old ones are scarce.

Khomeini has started to get some revenge for the death of his father and son. His revolutionary courts have sentenced more than 650 Iranians to death. Death sentences were immediately carried out by firing squads. Khomeini seems to preach the mercy of God, but he has displayed little mercy for those who were found to be guilty of supporting the shah.

He has claimed they were the shah's torturers and killers who got what they deserved. Some of the victims of the revolutionary Iranian injustice were generals and high ranking politicians, but others included at least seven prostitutes and a Jewish businessman who was supposedly spying for Israel.

Has Khomeini created a monster that will eventually swallow him up? It is too early to say right now. However, there are some things we do know. The revolution that he led threatens to upset the world balance of power more than any political event since HItler's takeover of Europe.

It was unique in several respects: it owed nothing to outside help or Western ideas. In fact, some political experts believe that the Iranian revolution might become a model for future uprisings throughout the third world. It is likely that many nations are going to be attracted to the idea of a revolution aimed at booting out all foreign influence.

The outcome of the present situation in Iran is totally unpredictable. It is really difficult to figure out actually how much influence Khomeini has on day-to-day events in Iran. We do know that he is the symbol of the revolution, but his actual power is questionable. If Khomeini were assassinated, and this is not out of the question, Iran would definitely fall into a state of anarchy.

Khomeini, at the present, is in fairly good health. He is said to have a weak heart and suffers from a fever and can only work a few hours a day. He lives on a diet of rice, bean curd, yogurt, and raw onions. Still, he is able to perform the Muslem's daily ritual of prayer without visible effort.

Many people think Khomeini will run out of miracles eventually and be overthrown by some radical group. Whatever happens, this graying old man has taken the world by surprise and will not be forgotten for a long time.